



# **AFGHANISTAN RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION**

February 27, 2003



# Rebuilding Afghanistan: The Starting Point

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- In December 2001, before reconstruction began, Afghanistan had suffered...
  - 23 years of war
  - 5 years of Taleban repression & mismanagement
  - 4 years of drought
- Afghanistan ranked 169th of 174 states on UN human development index in 1996\*.

**POINT: December 2001, Afghanistan was a failed state with a destroyed infrastructure...  
...bottom of the pile.**

\* Afghanistan fell off the charts after 1996. There are no relevant, new estimates.



# Political Progress

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- Successful Loya Jirga
- Afghan Central Gov't influence spreading
  - National Development Framework
- Constitutional Loya Jirga this fall
- June 2004 national elections



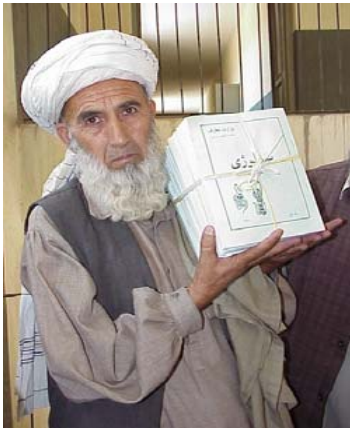
# U.S. Leadership in Economic Reconstruction

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- Tokyo & follow-on conferences: 65 nations pledge \$6.6 billion
- USG honored January 2002 pledge of \$297 million...spent additional \$260 million.
- Prepositioned 52,000 metric tons of food for Winter 2002/2003
- Rehabilitating 600 schools; provided 15 million school books
- Started \$180 million, three-year reconstruction project of the Kabul-Kandahar-Herat portion of the “ring road”
- U.S. Coordinators, here and in Kabul



**Radio Afghanistan Before Reconstruction**



**Delivery of Textbooks for Back-to-School Campaign**

**Radio Afghanistan After Reconstruction**



**Installation of Communication System Connecting Provincial Government to Central Government in Kabul for First Time**



# DoD Role in Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. Civil Affairs

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- Over 200 humanitarian projects using almost \$12 million
  - 30,000 Afghans employed
  - Joint effort with HHS to establish OB/GYN teaching clinic at Rabia Bahlki hospital



Exterior



Operating Room





**Kabul Teacher Training College Before  
Reconstruction**



**Kabul Teacher Training College After  
Reconstruction**



U.S. Civil Affairs soldiers review progress on rebuilding of Sultan Rasia School in Mazar-e Sharif, April 2002





# Afghan Security Reconstruction

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- Goal: Stability, pursued in parallel with effective Afghan security infrastructure.
- U.S. efforts in Security Reconstruction
  - Afghan National Army: 2 French and 3 US-trained battalions; 6th (French) and 7th (US) in training.
  - Military Operations against remaining Taleban & Al Qaeda.



# Security Reconstruction: Other Lead Nations

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- Germany
  - leading 5,000-strong ISAF
  - training the Afghan police
- Italy - building the Afghan judiciary
- UN and Japan - demobilizing & reintegrating Afghan fighters (begins March 2003)
- United Kingdom - counter-narcotics activities



# Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)

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- Purpose:
  - enhance security
  - facilitate coordination of reconstruction
  - strengthen influence of central government
  - Monitor and assess the local and regional situation
- Multi-national - some countries may provide personnel (military or civilian) for U.S.-operated PRT; others may lead PRT
- Interagency - State Dept., USAID, and their foreign counterparts, as well as other agencies will play key roles
- Up and running in Gardez, Bamiyan, Kunduz



# Conclusion

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- 2003 should mark transition from relief to reconstruction, and shift from primarily combat to stability operations.
- 2004 should be a target for the start of significant private sector-generated development.
- Afghan Reconstruction: A Glass Half-Full!